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CITY OF HEREFORD



Annual Report

for the Year

1960

City Medical Officer of Health

I. F. MACKENZIE,
M.D.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. LEACH, M.A.P.H.I.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1960)

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR P. G. B. POWELL

Aldermen

R. C. MONKLEY (Chairman of the Health Committee)

L. J. B. SNELL, M.B.E.

T. W. GRIMMER, J.P.

C. J. GOODING, J.P.*

T. R. STEPHENS*†

A. E. FARR

Councillors

F. R. W. BLACKLER, J.P.

D. J. SHAW†

W. H. BLUNDSTONE*

E. W. G. BALLINGER†

G. D. N. RATTY

S. BEAUMONT (Chairman of the Housing Committee)

G. G. ELCOX†

MISS L. B. DIGGORY*

J. HARDING*

H. J. EVANS†

G. C. GOODING

E. C. LEWIS†

G. LAING

E. WARING*

G. W. PULLEN†

M. M. THOMAS*

I. I. WILLIAMS

Town Clerk

T. B. FELTHAM, O.B.E. (Solicitor)

resigned October, 1960

J. A. WESTON, LL.B.

Deputy Town Clerk

H. G. CULLIS (Solicitor)

City Medical Officer of Health

I. F. MACKENZIE, M.D.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.‡

Chief Public Health Inspector : J. LEACH, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors : C. E. ATTFIELD, M.A.P.H.I.

J. M. SHARP, M.A.P.H.I. (*resigned 6th
November, 1960*)

D. S. MORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

R. CHADD (pupil)

Chief Clerk : C. D. LOADER

City Surveyor

F. MARGERISON, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.W.E.

*Member of Health Committee. †Member of Housing Committee.

‡Part-time. Also Deputy County Medical Officer.

TO THE

**RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD**

The Annual Report now presented deals with certain aspects of the health of the City and with the activities of the Health Department in the past year.

The Report has been prepared jointly by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself ; and the City Surveyor has provided sections on sewerage, public cleansing, and salvage. I am solely responsible for the opinions expressed in the preamble. The chief clerk, as is customary, has compiled the tables from departmental statistics.

Under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, the Medical Officer of Health is required to submit a report each year to the Local Authority on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, the vital statistics, and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. That duty has now been discharged, for the year ended December 31st, 1960.

I. F. MACKENZIE,
City Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
HEREFORD.

Tel. : HEREFORD 3021

June, 1961.

PREAMBLE

(a) “ Fools rush in . . . ”

The problems created by the ever-increasing road traffic in our city are under continual review by City Councillors generally, by the members of the Roads Committee and of the Road Safety Committee, by the Police, by the Trades Council, and by the Chamber of Commerce, as well as by private citizens, some of whom have made useful suggestions. We can, therefore, assume with confidence that, as a result of this close and detailed consideration, all possible and practicable measures to relieve the strains that the present-day volume of motor transport imposes on those who live or who work in the city, have been, or will be taken. Comment by me would, therefore, be inappropriate (and could lead to my being numbered among the fools who rush in where angels and the wise should fear to tread), were it not that I think that the rights of pedestrians and non-motoring members of the public, and the health of persons who work in the city centre, tend to be submerged, or at least insufficiently considered, in the search for solutions to traffic blocks. To keep motor traffic moving is the over-all aim of those who have traffic-control responsibilities ; and anything that interferes with the free flow of traffic is deplored. Yet, during the busy hours of the day (and that now means the greater part of each day, at least from Spring to Autumn) it is only when motor traffic is held up that pedestrians can move about the centre of our city with comparative freedom. At other times, one risks life, limb, or mental health, by darting through the traffic, or even by stepping off the crowded High Street and Eign Street pavements, as so many do, in order to get along. Even when a slight break in the flow occurs, the next motorist invariably accelerates, to close the gap, so all but the most fool-hardy wait for long periods before being permitted to cross the street by the motorist, the present-day lord of the road. The lack of consideration that most motorists have for pedestrians, including mothers with prams and children who are waiting at the edge of the pavements to cross over, is well displayed at the top of Bridge Street, and at other places like Widemarsh Street, and Broad Street.

As one who motors, cycles, or walks in the city, day in day out, I can, I believe, see all sides of the problem ; including that of the police, for whose efforts I have the highest admiration. Nevertheless, I look with foreboding to the future unless the whole of the centre of the city is banned to motor traffic, *except that permitted to enter under a strict permit system*. It is a matter of observation among one's friends and neighbours, that the easier conditions are made for motorists, the more reluctant are they to walk, to cycle, or to travel by bus. Therefore, ring roads

and other measures to facilitate the flow of traffic will tend to be self-defeating so far as the centre of the city is concerned, because still greater use will be made of the motor car, which will, invariably, be brought as close to the motorist's destination as possible, to reduce to the minimum the number of steps he needs to take to office or shop. While appreciating the practical considerations, such as speed and convenience, that actuate motorists and that lead to ever-increasing use of the car, I deprecate this tendency, because the less we walk, the less do we wish to walk, and the less are we able to walk, through the loss of muscle tone and efficiency.

This ready recourse to the motor car, and the consequent increasing congestion of our city centre streets is harmful to health in other ways that are of more pressing concern to public health than is an individual motorist's flabby musculature. There is the nervous strain and the irritation to which so many people, and particularly housewives and mothers who do the bulk of the domestic shopping, are subjected daily by the hazard of crossing busy streets : and by the delay and frustration that arise from waiting on pavements ; and even at pedestrian crossings when the flow of traffic becomes so great that police take control and make pedestrians stand from time to time so that motorists can speed along.

There is also that other blight inseparable from a civilisation based on the internal combustion engine—noise. What a pleasure it will be and how restful to our auditory nerves and our noise-jarred brains when the roar of motor traffic in our city centre, throughout the day, is a thing of the past.

In addition, and, to my mind, most important, there is the hazard to health arising from breathing the noxious fumes produced by motor engines, and passed out by them in tremendous volume in our city centre when traffic is heavy, and is moving slowly or is stationary. The main dangers are from poisonous carbon-monoxide that causes anaemia by damaging red blood corpuscles ; from the cancer-producing hydrocarbons that are a recognised factor in lung cancer ; and from the other irritant gases in exhaust fumes that are a known menace to people who have Bronchitis or who are prone to Bronchial infections.

The risks to health from exhaust fumes on the street are reduced by dilution with air or by air currents, but this dissipation is naturally less in narrow streets where air movement is restricted. The health of workers in shops and offices bordering our narrow, busy streets is something that should occasion concern because of the known effects of these gases and their tendency to diffuse slowly upwards in the air within buildings. The centre of Hereford from Commercial Square to the Eign Street traffic lights has three roughly parallel lines of streets that are mainly narrow, but which

are all very busy. The air in the shops and offices in the two lines of buildings between these traffic-laden streets cannot but be mixed with exhaust fumes for the greater part of each day except when strong winds are blowing in the city. As long as this surge of traffic through our narrow streets is permitted to continue, pure air for workers, customers, and others within these buildings can only be provided by the installation of expensive plenum air-conditioning systems which would draw purer air from the above roof level, and pump it throughout the building. Such systems are practicable and indeed essential in large department stores and blocks of offices in London and Birmingham. but for us in Hereford, the banning of motor traffic in the central area would be as effective, and indeed, a cheaper way of safeguarding health.

This suggestion is no novel one, but should definite steps be taken by the Council to formulate a scheme embodying the idea, and should future traffic control planning, including the provision and siting of more car parks, revolve round the concept of a traffic-free city centre by not later than 1970, opposition from some business interests would almost certainly arise, on the grounds, which I imagine would prove to be erroneous, that such an innovation would be damaging to trade, even though it would be beneficial to health, comfort, and happiness.

(b) A pipe dream—in High Town.

Both the Health Committee and the Council have been anxious for some considerable time to provide up-to-date facilities for personal attention either within, or very close to High Town. It is considered that the existing facilities in Union Street and in Maylord Street are a little too far away from the crowds that throng High Town on most days of the week. Larger and more up-to-date facilities for both sexes are therefore envisaged and attempts have been made, without success, on several occasions, to secure a site.

For almost a quarter of a century, Alderman R. C. Monkley, the present Chairman of the Health Committee, has urged the construction of underground facilities in the centre of High Town ; and the likelihood that this could solve our problem led to the recent careful reconsideration of the proposal by the Committee. Unhappily, problems arising from motor traffic, and from existing car-parking facilities alongside pavements on both sides of High Town, led to the abandonment of the idea. It would, however, appear from the evidence that was placed before the Committee that there are no insuperable technical difficulties from the constructional point of view.

I, personally, favour the central site, because of its indisputable convenience to the thousands of country people who come to do business in Hereford every week ; and because we expect that our ancient and lovely city will become an increasingly important tourist attraction, thus making the city centre even busier during summer months than it is now. Facilities that are readily available and that are of a character that are a credit to the Council must, without question, be provided as soon as possible. This could lead to certain economies by the closure of some existing facilities.

In the preceeding section of this preamble I have expressed the hope that High Town (and other city centre streets) may, in the course of coming years, be freed from motor traffic. As I feel certain that this aim will appear as a reasonable, practicable, and, from several points of view, a completely justifiable one to the Council and to the citizens in general, it may be that the City Fathers will, in due course, take appropriate action to bequeath this undoubted blessing on the inhabitants of Hereford. As a sequel to such action, further opportunities for the introduction of changes and improvements in our city centre will, inevitably, arise. Not least in importance would be the provision of the underground facilities that I have referred to, and that Alderman Monkley has advocated for so long. The main objection to its construction at the present time will have vanished by the creation of the traffic-free zone.

One can visualise many other changes that could then be introduced that would enhance the beauty of the city centre for us and for posterity in a way that has not been open to any Hereford City Council for centuries. Relatively easy changes, such as the planting of flower beds and flowering trees and shrubs, the erection of a fountain, and the provision of seats for the elderly and the tired in places where that is now impossible because of traffic dust and noise.

(c) **Clean milk in dirty bottles.**

The dirt to which I take exception is on the outside of the bottles and on the caps. The interior of the bottles is clean. There are adequate legal powers through the Health Committee and the Magistrates' Court, to ensure that bottles are properly cleansed before being filled with milk ; and any defaulter can be made to comply with the appropriate sections of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

But road filth, (which, as we all know, contains animal and bird excrement, oil from motor transport, and other unpleasant substances) can, it appears, so far as the provisions of those Regulations are concerned, be permitted to foul the exterior of

the bottles and caps, before delivery to the consumer, without the milk dealer or anybody else being guilty of an offence. I know of no food container that is so frequently and so unpleasantly rendered unclean as are milk bottles. Even canned foods are packed in cartons while still fresh and clean from the sterilising room in the factory and left in the cartons until they are ultimately delivered to the shops. They are thus kept in a completely satisfactory state until sold to the consumer.

Milk bottles are, however, packed in open crates and then, all too frequently, placed in open trucks or in vans without sides, for transport to the milk dealers, or to the consumers, without any protection whatsoever from dust or dirt. What left the Milk Treatment Depots or factories in a scrupulously clean and hygienically faultless state, is quickly dirtied in the course of delivery. One can, on wet days, see trucks in the city and on roads outside our boundaries, travelling in clouds of dirty spray which envelope the body of the truck and crates containing perhaps hundreds of full bottles. I have examined bottles after such journeys and found them literally covered with wet road dirt. Local milk dealers have told me that they have had to hose down the bottles after delivery to them and before they dare distribute them to the customers. Complaint has been made in the city about deposits of road dirt forming in the domestic refrigerator if the bottles are not washed when delivered to the home.

Who are the worst offenders? Strange as it may seem, it is the larger dealers and milk depots, whose loaded vehicles are most frequently to be seen devoid of protection. Some small dealers also use open delivery vehicles, but in general, the smaller dealers, like the three who supply milk in my immediate neighbourhood, deliver bottles that are protected from gross contamination from the time of leaving the bottling plants until reaching the consumer. That is how it should be, everywhere.

Does it really matter if the bottle and cap become dirty nowadays when the modern type cap covers the lip of the bottle and keeps it clean so that the milk itself is not affected by road dirt, even when being poured? I think it does matter, and for this reason.

Some housewives wash the bottles when they receive them. Many do not; and others cannot, except with difficulty. Later, when cooking or baking, or when replenishing a milk or cream jug in the course of a meal, hands become soiled with the road dirt and this dirt may be transferred to food. Similarly, if the bottle is placed on the kitchen table (as not infrequently happens in a busy household), the table becomes soiled with road dirt, and this may later contaminate bread or other foods,

The Public Health Service and the Food Trades Associations are constantly endeavouring to ensure that all foods reach the consumer in as clean and hygienic a condition as is possible. The post-war development of pre-packing and its increasing popularity with the public, in spite of higher costs, is evidence of a change of outlook on cleanliness that could and should be extended to the delivery side of the milk trade.

(d) The River in Flood.

Very serious flooding of the River Wye occurred during the period 4th to 7th December, 1960. Unusually heavy rainfall in the Welsh mountains throughout the preceeding days led to such a tremendous flow of water down the River Wye that on Monday, December 5th, at 5.0 a.m. the level rose to a point 19 feet 6 inches above the summer average. Large amounts of flood water had reached the City on December 4th, but after the peak was attained on the Monday morning, there was a gradual fall. The extent and the gravity of the flooding in the City that this high level caused, can be gauged from the fact that not since the eleventh of February, 1795, when the river rose to 20 feet above summer level at the Wye Bridge, has a level of 19 feet 6 inches been recorded.

There was no loss of life in the City, but there was considerable damage to property. Subsequent detailed examination of affected dwellings by Health Department staff revealed that twenty-eight dwellings had been flooded to a depth of four feet and over, above ground floor level ; forty-eight to a depth of between three feet and four feet ; forty-nine between two feet and three feet ; thirty between one foot and two feet ; twenty-eight to a depth of less than one foot above the ground floor ; and, in addition, thirty-eight houses had cellars flooded or water under the floor boards. In all, 221 houses were affected.

A most disheartening and laborious task, that the unfortunate householders faced with remarkable good spirit and fortitude, was the removal of large quantities of glutinous flood-borne silt that was deposited in rooms, on furniture, and, in fact, in every place that had been submerged by the flood waters. Many people—country residents as well as City—volunteered to help in clearing up the mess ; and when conditions had returned to normal, the Mayor (Councillor P. G. B. Powell) speaking on behalf of the City Council and the citizens in general, expressed heart-felt appreciation of the practical sympathy shown by people and organisations, too numerous to mention.

The City Council granted immediate relief by distributing free coal, disinfectant, and soap. The Mayor's Flood Relief Fund, augmented by grants from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was disbursed on the basis of assessments of flood damage made by the City Public Health Inspectors and the Chief

Clerk; the work of assessment being carried out as rapidly as possible under the guidance of a Surveyor from the War Damage Commission. Routine departmental work had, of necessity, to be kept to the bare minimum during this period. Well over 500 visits of inspection to affected premises were made before the 1960 Flood Damage files were finally closed.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	5,031 acres
Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-year Population	35,000
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,606
Rateable Value	£590,090
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,339

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	363	317	680
Illegitimate	18	16	34
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			19.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5%
Still Births—Legitimate	10	8	18
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births			23.4
Total live and still-births			732
Infant deaths			8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			11.2
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			11.8
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			7.0
Early Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			4.2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			28.7
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births			—

The corresponding rates for England and Wales for 1960 were :

Live Birth Rate	17.1
Infant Mortality Rate	21.7
Death Rate	11.5

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	230	210	440
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population			12.6

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Deaths of infants under one year, of which there were 8 in 1960 were, in the main, due to prematurity, congenital abnormalities, and acute respiratory infections.

There were no deaths among the 34 illegitimate births.

Of the 8 infant deaths, 2 were female and 6 male ; 1 of the female babies and 2 of the male babies dying within one week from birth.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.—There were 4 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The creation of the Herefordshire Water Board and their subsequent assumption of control of the City Water Undertaking in 1960, brought to an end (and a not very happy end in the opinion of the majority of City Councillors) the long and eventful period, extending over centuries, throughout which the City Council had taken a keen interest in, and had had some direct responsibility for public water supplies within Hereford City.

Our sole remaining responsibility, if one can call it that, is to take samples of water from supply pipes within the City for examination at the laboratory in order to confirm that the water now being provided for our ratepayers and residents by the Water Board is of satisfactory quality for human consumption.

During the year one hundred and sixty-three samples of this treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination. The water was shown to be of the same high quality as in former years. Reports on the samples are submitted to the Health Committee monthly.

All premises in the City, with the exception of 6 houses supplied from wells, receive the supply direct from the water mains.

STRONTIUM 90 IN PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

The presence of dangerous radioactive substances, particularly Strontium 90, in public water supplies in certain parts of the country led to the Health Committee and the Council resolving that our water should be specially tested for radioactivity at six-monthly intervals.

There was no reason to think that our public supply would be heavily contaminated, but, because the source of the River Wye, from which our water is taken, is in the Welsh mountains, where atomic bomb fall-out is greater by reason of the higher rainfall, it was thought wise to check the amount of radioactivity remaining by the time the water had reached the consumer. The three tests so far carried out revealed that the strontium 90 content is well below danger level, and that it is decreasing rapidly with each successive six-monthly interval.

PUBLIC BATHS

During the year further consideration was given to plans to extend the Swimming Baths from the present 75 feet to 110 feet. Suggestions that the baths should, in addition, be widened, or that an entirely new Swimming Baths should be built, were also the subject of close scrutiny by the members of the Health Com-

mittee. For financial reasons no decision was arrived at, other than that consideration of the proposals should be deferred for a year. It was, however, generally recognised that something must be done to improve, or to augment, the swimming facilities within the town, even if action is not feasible at the present time ; and in that connection, the construction of a lido on the banks of the River Wye was advanced as a serious alternative proposal.

The Minister of Health has asked me to include in this Annual Report certain particulars relating to the existing Public Baths.

The Baths, which are of 80,000 gallons capacity, are filled with chlorinated water from the public water supply once a year. Filtration, chlorination, and treatment with alumina-ferric and sodium carbonate are carried out continuously while the baths are in use. The whole of the 80,000 gallons are purified every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Baths Superintendent and his staff make checks on the level of residual chlorine at stated intervals during the day ; and the findings are entered in a permanent record. In addition, bacteriological analysis is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory on samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors about twice each month, while the baths are in actual use, and without prior arrangement with the staff at the baths.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Northern Area Sewer project has continued during the year but having regard to very adverse weather conditions, progress has not been so good as had been expected. The weather, particularly during the last few months of the year, was completely against any continuing and progressive effort ; and certain sections had to be temporarily abandoned, with there being some doubt as to when work could reasonably be expected to resume.

The Sewage Works have continued to perform their functions satisfactorily but there are one or two aspects of the installation which will have to be considered during next year with the idea of improved efficiency. This particularly applies in the case of the performance of the filters where an experiment has been carried out which demonstrated that their efficiency would be considerably increased by the attachment of constant speed motor equipment ; and thereby probably further postpone the time when the additional four filters included in the original scheme might have to be constructed. Sludge drying capacity and humus tank capacity are also in need of attention to the extent of improvements and additions, and schemes will be presented to the appropriate Committee of the Council in due course.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Particulars of types and usage of Sanitary Conveniences at dwellings and other premises :—

Number of dwellings using pail closets	...	...	31
Number of other premises using pail closets	...	...	5
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to two houses			88
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to three or more houses	...	...	41

The premises using the conservancy system are not served by the City sewerage system.

All other premises in the City are provided with water closets and in the case of dwellings have separate use of a convenience.

The houses having common conveniences are old properties and may be subject to action under the Housing Acts.

There are no waste water closets in the City.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The matter of refuse collection which is directly affected by the increasing number of residential properties is, in a rapidly expanding City, having to be kept constantly under review and new freighters of a modern type, to replace some of the older vehicles, will have to be purchased in 1961.

It is at all times the policy of the Department to maintain a once weekly collection and this is a standard which can only be continued by regular appraisals of the changing situation and such adjustments as may be found necessary.

As regards refuse disposal, the further enquiries which have been continuing in regard to the increased efficiency of the existing plant have thrown some doubt on whether this expenditure would be justified. The plant has distinct limits which would appear to have been reached and it would seem that alternative methods of refuse disposal should be sought rather than attempt to extend the present incineration plant. Apart from the fact that there is no space available, any increase in plant would involve another chimney stack ; and incineration is undoubtedly the most expensive form of disposal. The policy therefore would appear to be to use this plant to the best possible advantage and find other means of disposing of the excess refuse which the installation cannot cope with.

Controlled tipping is of course the most widely-used alternative means and it is certainly a very economic method, but the principal requirements namely suitable land seems to be completely absent in this vicinity and we may have to look to other methods for disposal. Towards the end of the year, the possibility

of installing composting plant to deal with the domestic refuse was considered and this is a matter which the Roads Committee are pursuing.

The position with regard to salvage is maintained except that we have now disposed of the equipment for producing kitchen waste and this aspect of the department's activities has been inoperative since April, 1960.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number and nature of inspections made during the year :—

Nuisances (including inspections of drainage, sewers, sanitary conveniences and dustbins) ...	583
National Assistance Act	—
Housing, General	864
Caravans and Camping Grounds	120
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	442
Factories Act	69
Outworkers	11
Food Premises	509
Food Stalls	92
Unsound Food	135
Ice-cream Premises	54
Milk and Dairies Regulations	86
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	73
Milk Sampling for Biological Examination	3
Food and Drugs Act (Sampling)	154
Food Vehicles	5
Cinemas and Licensed Premises	34
Slaughterhouse	561
Slaughter of Animals Act	6
Offensive Trades	5
Public Conveniences	319
Verminous Premises	14
Clean Air Act	51
Stables and Piggeries	—
Shops Act	27
Water Supply and Sampling	379
Pest Control	67
Merchandise Marks Act	48
Explosives Act	55
Pet Animals Act	4
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	—
Knackers Yards	2
Diseases of Animals Act	18
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	19
Wye Flooding	328
Miscellaneous	39
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	5,176

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars of nuisances and other contraventions found during the year for which the requisite Statutory and informal notices were served :—

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Choked Drains 	26
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Maintenance of Public Sewers 	4
Defective Sanitary Conveniences 	9
Defective or unsatisfactory drainage 	7
Dangerous structures 	7
Choked Public Sewers 	14
Accumulation of Rubbish 	4
Defective Gutters, waste pipes and spouting ...	9
Housing Defects 	18
Misuse of Sanitary Convenience 	1
Other nuisances 	7

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

To protect milk from contamination 	2
To cease depositing full milk bottles on the Public Highway 	1
Contravention of Regulations 	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations ...	72
To rid premises of Cockroaches 	2

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

To rid premises of Rats 	1
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FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Contraventions of Part I 	8
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SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

Contravention of the Regulations 	30
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SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

To cease slaughtering animals in sight of other animals 	2
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MEAT (STAINING AND STERILISATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

To transport condemned meat/offal in suitable containers	3
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MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Contraventions of the Act	5
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PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Contraventions of the Act	1
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EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875

Contraventions of the Act	11
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PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A list of the public conveniences in the City is given below.

Full-time attendants are employed at the ladies' conveniences in Maylord Street and Union Street, where the premises, fittings and general hygiene are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The new conveniences for both sexes in St. Martins Avenue are functioning satisfactorily and meeting the needs of this part of the town and King George's Playing Fields.

<i>Conveniences</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bewell Street	+	+
Bulmers' Playing Field	+	+
'Bus Station, Commercial Road	+	+
Castle Green	+	+
Cattle Market	+	+
Cemetery	+	+
Edgar Street	+	+
King George's Playing Field	+	+
Maylord Street	+	+
Newmarket Street	+	—
Ritz, Commercial Road	+	+
St. Martin's Avenue	+	+
St. Owen's Gate	+	—
Station Approach	+	—
Union Street	+	+
West Street	+	—
Widemarsh Common	+	+
Wye Street	+	—

CLEAN AIR ACT

Under this Act all new houses built after 29th April, 1957

must be provided with fireplaces capable of burning smokeless fuel.

During the year nuisances have arisen from grit deposits, dark smoke emission, and smuts from an oil-fired plant. In each case remedial measures were taken by the owners of the premises concerned which resulted in the abatement of the nuisance.

FACTORIES ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	37	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	212	47	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	15	17	5	—
Total ...	264	69	7	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Number of Defects		Prosecu- tions (6)
			Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	5	5	—	2	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	1	1	1	1	—
Total ...	7	7	1	3	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc., Cleaning and Washing ...	8	—	—	1	1	—
Making of curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORKS PREMISES.

Number of Premises	...	...	9
Number of Visits	...	...	11
Number of Notices	...	...	1

SHOPS ACT

SANITARY PROVISIONS

Numerous inspections were made throughout the year, but no defects or nuisances were discovered. Attention is paid to washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, facilities for taking meals on the premises, lighting, ventilation, working temperatures, and so on.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded in the City—

Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	1

CAMPING GROUNDS

CARAVAN SITES

There were three major caravan sites in the City licensed under the Hereford Corporation Act, 1936. A general survey of the conditions on these sites was made pending the operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The number of caravans accommodated on each of the above-mentioned sites was 122, 52 and 12.

In addition to these approved Camping Grounds, 22 Caravans were sited in different parts of the City.

Number of visits and inspections 120

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non- Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of cols (1) (2) & (3)	
(1) Number of Properties in Local Authority's Dist.	89	11,336	2,180	13,605	46
(2) Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification ...	18	112	40	170	1
(b) Survey under the Act	5	18	119	142	19
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	1
(3) Total inspections carried out — including re- inspections ...	38	130	516	684	26
(4) Number of properties inspected (in Sect. (2)) which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	14	84	68	166	7
(b) Mice { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	8	25	21	54	—
(5) Number of infested prop- erties (in Sect. (4)) treated by the Local Authority ...	22	109	89	220	6
(6) Total treatments carried out—including re-treat- ments ...	30	109	236	375	9
(7) Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :—					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Structural work ...	—	—	—	—	—

From the table (page 21) it will be seen that 0.9% of all dwellings and 4.1% of all business and industrial premises in the City were treated for infestations of rats or mice. Of agricultural properties (including piggeries), 15.2% were found to be infested.

RAT INFESTATION IN SEWERS

Recordings of rat destruction in the City sewers show that slight infestations occur from time to time. It is found that poisoning treatments once or twice a year are adequate to keep such infestations under control.

PESTS CONTROL

In addition to the service for rats and mice destruction the Department operates a service for the control of insect pests. Advice is given on methods to eradicate insects found in and about dwellings and other premises. Where requested, destruction of such pests is undertaken by the Health Department at agreed charges.

HOUSING

In 1960, 256 dwellings were completed by the local authority and 250 by private enterprise.

346 families were rehoused by the Housing Committee during the year.

UNFIT DWELLINGS

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	5
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	4
Number of Undertakings not to relet	...	...	3
Number licensed for temporary occupation	...	...	1
Number of dwellings rendered fit for habitation...			47

CLEARANCE AREAS

Three Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year. They were Clearance Area Number 87 (15 houses in Belmont Road) ; Clearance Area No. 88 (18 houses in Belmont Road and Ross Road) ; and Clearance Area No. 98 (16 almshouses in Commercial Street).

Several proposed Clearance Areas have been under consideration by the Housing Committee during 1960. These include about 115 unfit dwellings in Railway Place, Richmond Street, Canonmoor Street, Perseverance Road, Mortimer Road, Bryn-gwyn Terrace, Stonebow Road, and the Johnstons' Hospital Almshouses,

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Improvement Grants are intended to help owners of old houses, which still have a useful life, to bring them up-to-date with modern amenities. The grants are also available for converting large houses into two or more flats or for making new dwellings out of buildings used for other purposes such as coach houses. Grants are not payable for normal repairs or renewals, or for remedying faults resulting from neglect or poor maintenance.

Two kinds of grant are available under new arrangements introduced by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1959. They are called Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants.

To qualify for a Standard Grant, the house must, after the improvements have been completed, be provided with five standard amenities, namely, bath, wash basin, hot water supply with connections, water closet, and larder. The grant, up to a maximum of £155, must be paid by the Council, provided that the requisite conditions are complied with.

The second kind of grant, the Discretionary Grant, is paid solely at the discretion of the Council. It is available for a wider range of improvements, the Twelve Point Standard as it has been called. The maximum grant per house in this case is £400.

		<i>Number of Applications</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Disapproved</i>
Standard Grants	...	27	22	—
Discretionary Grants	...	2	2	—

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

No. of Certificates granted	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ refused	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ „ cancelled	...	...	...	1
No. of Undertakings given by Owners	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ cancelled	...	...	...	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1956, all milk sold in the City is either Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested ; and, in fact, a large percentage of the milk carries both these designations. In addition, five retailers sell Channel Islands Milk, and one retailer deals in Sterilized Milk.

The number of persons or bodies registered to sell milk in the City is 46.

PARTICULARS OF DESIGNATED MILK SAMPLING AND TESTING
DURING THE YEAR

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Test	No. of Samples		
			Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised	23	Phosphate	23	—	—
		Methylene Blue	22	—	1
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	21	Phosphatase	21	—	—
		Methylene Blue	21	—	—
Sterilised	9	Turbidity	9	—	—

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM

Three samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for biological tests for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and B. abortus. All the samples were reported negative.

ICE CREAM

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE
OF ICE CREAM

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Number of persons and premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	... ..	4
Number of persons and premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	... ..	140

One hundred and thirty-five persons registered for the sale of ice-cream obtained their supplies from eight manufacturers outside the City. Thus only five vendors sold ice-cream manufactured locally.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1960
BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

19 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital. These were subjected to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and graded accordingly.

Samples placed in Grades 1 and 2 are deemed satisfactory, those in Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

TABLE A

RESULTS OF ALL SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE CITY

<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated ...	9 (75.0%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (8.3%)	—	12
Cold ...	5 (71.6%)	2 (28.4%)	—	—	7
Total ...	14 (73.7%)	4 (21.0%)	1 (5.3%)	—	19
	18		1		

TABLE B

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURED
WITHIN THE CITY

<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated ...	6 (100%)	—	—	—	6
Cold ...	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)	—	—	7
Total ...	11 (84.6%)	2 (15.4%)	—	—	13
	13		—		

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM RETAILED IN BUT
MANUFACTURED OUTSIDE THE CITY

<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated ...	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	—	6
Cold ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	—	6
	5		1		

TABLE D
COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF ALL SATISFACTORY SAMPLES FOR THE LAST
THREE YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>All Samples</i>	<i>Local Manufacturers</i>	<i>External Manufacturers</i>
1958	83.3%	83.3%	83.3%
1959... ..	100%	100%	100%
1960	94.7%	100%	83.3%

FOOD HYGIENE

With the growth in the population of the City and the consequent increase in the number of food establishments, more of the Public Health Inspectors' time has to be devoted to work of food hygiene and food inspection. In addition it is found that more cases of foods containing "foreign bodies" are being investigated by the Department. It is strongly suggested that a better standard of food hygiene nationally and locally would reduce such cases to the very minimum.

In the main we still find very reasonable co-operation from the managers of our local food establishments, including the processing factories.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE CITY

Preserved food preparing premises registered						
under private act	...	...	...	...	...	37
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sugar confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	38
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	92
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	100
Catering establishments	...	...	...	...	...	180
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	41
Ice-Cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	4

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—INSPECTION AND CONTROL

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The Public Abattoir is now used jointly by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the local butchers. The provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-58, are strictly enforced.

FOOD TRANSPORT

The transport of food is controlled by the City Bye-laws and by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Constant supervision of vehicles was maintained.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table sets out the number of carcasses inspected, together with particulars of carcasses and parts thereof condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions at the Public Abattoir, Stonebow Road.

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	4,362	435	19,444	8,173
Number Inspected	4,362	435	19,448	8,174
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>				
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	12	8	32	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,541	4	813	427
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	35.6	1.7	4.34	5.5
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...		—	—	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.023	—	—	1.1
<i>Cysticercus Bovis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	7	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with C. Bovis	0.032	—	—	—

The total number of carcasses examined during the year 1960 was 32,419. This is a decrease of 3,999 on the 1959 figure.

EMERGENCY SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Included in the above numbers of animals inspected are those of animals sent in for emergency slaughter :—

<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
11	10	57	38	96

Comparative figures of animals from this source examined in 1959 show a decrease of 88.

WEIGHT OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT AND OFFAL CON-
DEMND :

				Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed—Meat	...	...	...	5	4	1	15
Offal	...	...	...	7	10	3	23
Imported Meat	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—
Total	...			12	15	1	10
				—	—	—	—

The whole of this meat was either destroyed at the refuse destructor or processed for animal feeding stuffs.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938

No animals were notified under this order during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES

No calves slaughtered at the City Abattoir were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Routine examination of all beeves was carried out and in 14 cases cysts were found. Seven of the affected carcasses and offal were sent for refrigeration at a temperature below 20°F. for 21 days in accordance with Ministry of Food Memo. 3/Meat, and seven carcasses were condemned.

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND SURRENDERED

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Canned Meat	...	15	2	21½	Vegetables	...	1	1	5½
Canned Fish	...	2	1	26	Nuts	...	4	3	18
Canned Milk	...	1	1	25	Cheese	...			13¼
Canned Cream	...			4¾	Butter	...			2½
Canned Fruit	...	1	10	3	Suet	...			½
Canned Vegetables	...	3	2	3	Jam and Syrup	...		2	9
Canned Soup	...		3	4	Pickles and Sauces	...	1	0	23½
Meat Products	...	3	0	25	Cereals	...		2	23¾
Poultry	...		1	6½	Beverages	...			5½
Bacon	...	6	1	23¾	Biscuits	...			7½
Fish Products	...		1	2½	Flour confectionery	...		1	½
Wet Fish	...	2	1	3	Sugar Confectionery	...			¾
Shell Fish	...			12					
Cured Fish	...			14		5	0	3	3½
Fresh Fruit	...	19	3	7					
Dried Fruit	...	1	2	0	Ice Cream	...	424	Fl. Ozs.	
Fruit Juice	...			6½	Cauliflower	...	140	crates	
...	17½	Fruit Juice	...	18	Fl. Ozs.	

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ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Abscesses—Multiple	—	—	1	2	3
Arthritis—Acute Septic	—	3	—	1	4
Carcinoma	—	—	2	—	2
Cysticercus Bovis Cysts	7	—	—	—	7
Congestion and Nephritis	—	—	1	—	1
Deformed	—	—	1	—	1
Emaciation	—	—	3	—	3
Erysipelas... ..	—	—	—	2	2
Gangrene	—	—	1	1	2
Injuries	—	—	—	1	1
Jaundice	—	—	—	1	1
Lymphadenitis—Acute	1	—	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	4	1	5
Nephritis	—	—	1	—	1
Oedema	2	3	13	5	23
Peritonitis—Gangrene	1	—	—	—	1
„ —Septic	—	—	1	2	3
Pleurisy	—	—	—	1	1
„ Acute	—	—	—	1	1
„ Acute Septic	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1
„ Septic	1	—	1	—	2
Pyæmia	—	—	1	—	1
Septicæmia	—	1	—	1	2
Tainted	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia—Pregnancy	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis—Generalised	1	—	—	—	1
„ Milary	—	—	—	1	1
Uraemia	—	—	1	1	2
	13	8	32	23	76

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

A site for a new abattoir, lairages, and so on, of substantial size, and convenient location in the Grandstand Road area, has been secured by the City Council.

Arrangements are in hand with a firm of consultant architects, specialising in this type of construction, for the design and layout of what we hope will prove to be the most up-to-date and the best planned abattoir in the country.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SAMPLING OFFICER'S REPORT, 1960

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, and the results of the analysis :—

Article	No. Submitted		No. Genuine		No. Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Inf.	Formal	Inf.	Formal	Inf.
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—
Beer	—	5	—	5	—	—
Cider	—	3	—	3	—	—
Milk	18	—	14	—	4	—
Dairy Ice Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Buttersnap	—	1	—	1	—	—
Butterscotch	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream Cheese... ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	—	1	—	—
Colouring Matter	—	11	—	9	—	2
Glycerine (BP)	—	4	—	4	—	—
Thick Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jersey Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—
Double Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bread and Butter	6	—	4	—	2	—
Margarine	4	—	4	—	—	—
Luxury Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Superfine Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mamade	—	2	—	2	—	—
Seedless Raisins	—	1	—	1	—	—
Finest Selected Currants	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cleaned Currants	—	1	—	1	—	—
Currants	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sultanas	—	1	—	1	—	—
Apricot Pulp	—	2	—	2	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet	—	3	—	3	—	—
Puff Pastry	—	2	—	2	—	—
Short Pastry Mix	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	1	—	1	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice	—	2	—	2	—	—
Rose Hip Syrup	—	1	—	1	—	—
	43	47	37	45	6	2
	90		82		8	

NOTES ON THE UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
35	Culinary Colouring	Unsatisfactory Label.	Warning to Manufacturer
37	" "	" "	Warning to Vendor
52	Bread and Butter	Unsatisfactory—Fat foreign to butter, 6.1%. Sample contained 8.3% of spread which had the characteristics of margarine containing butter.	" " "
56	" " "	Unsatisfactory—Fat foreign to butter, 6.1%. Sample contained 8.3% of spread which had the characteristics of margarine containing butter.	" " "
1a	Pasteurised Milk	Contained 1.6 p.p.m. Phenols (as tar acids).	" " "
1b	" "	Contained 1.6 p.p.m. Phenols (as tar acids).	" " "
1c	" "	Contained 1.6 p.p.m. Phenols (as tar acids).	" " "
69	Milk	Contains 53% of Extraneous Water.	" " "

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces :			
For Sonne Dysentery Organisms ...	247	274	521
For Food Poisoning Organisms ...	9	22	31
Rectal Swab :			
For Sonne Dysentery Organisms ...	—	1	1
Throat Swab :			
For Vincent's Angina, Diphtheria Bacilli, and Haemolytic Streptococci ...	—	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the six wards of the City.

	<i>Bartonsham</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Holmer</i>	<i>St. Martin's</i>	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	<i>Tupsley</i>
Measles ...	—	—	3	1	13	—
Whooping Cough ...	4	5	17	18	3	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	14	8	1	1
Pneumonia... ..	—	1	—	2	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia...	1	—	—	2	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	1	2
Meningococcal						
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	3	—	—
Sonne Dysentery ...	5	5	13	11	3	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	1	1	—	1

HEREFORD CITY, 1960

CONFIRMED CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO QUARTER

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>
Scarlet Fever	11	6	2	9
Whooping Cough	9	2	24	11
Measles	—	—	14	3
Dysentery	10	24	1	3
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	2	1
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	1	1
All Diseases	37	36	46	29

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, Section 26

Immunisation and vaccination are a County Council responsibility and the following figures have been supplied by the County Medical Officer. They are of interest to us in view of their influence on the reduction of infectious diseases within the City. The children treated are ordinarily resident in Hereford.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children who were given a primary course of injections in the 12 months ended 31st December, 1960, and number who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection.

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Hereford City	282	120	129	531	811
Add "Triple" from 1st Oct., 1960 ...	129	64	9	202	
	411	184	138	733	

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Number of children who were given a primary course of injections in the 12 months ended 31st December, 1960.

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hereford City	275	75	1	351
Add "Triple" from 1st Oct., 1960 ...	129	64	9	202
	404	139	10	553

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) in the 12 months ended 31st December, 1960.

	Primary					Re- Vaccination				
	Under		5—		15	Under		5—		15
	1	1	2-4	14	or over	1	1	2-4	14	or over
Hereford City ...	472	14	13	15	22	—	1	6	32	73

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

It is not possible to provide figures for the vaccination against Poliomyelitis of Hereford City children without a very time-absorbing check of records by the County Health Department. This is quite impracticable meantime, because vaccination of children from the surrounding rural areas has been carried out in City clinics simultaneously with City children, in very large numbers.

TUBERCULOSIS

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Register at 31st December, 1959	149	136	42	29
New Cases Notified	18	7	1	3
Moved into District	8	—	—	1
Moved out of District	7	6	—	1
Recovered	6	11	—	—
Died	3	2	—	—
Died from Other Causes	—	—	—	—
Number on Register at 31st December, 1960	159	124	43	32

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47

It has not been necessary during the year to take action under this section for the compulsory removal of persons living under unsatisfactory conditions or in need of care and attention.

CAUSES OF DEATH (All Ages)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	—	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	22	20	42
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2	4
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	25	41	66
Coronary disease, angina	52	19	71
Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10
Other heart disease	25	42	67
Other circulatory disease	4	10	14
Pneumonia	17	16	33
Bronchitis	17	6	23
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	—	6
Congenital malformations	3	3	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	14	29
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
All other accidents	4	2	6
Suicide	7	1	8
	230	210	440

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